THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXII.
NUMBER 47.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC S

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

A LARGE and influential gathering of European and native ladies and gentlemen assembled on Monday night before last at the residence of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., to meet the Hon'ble Mr. Lionel Tennyson, and Mrs. Tennyson who are now in Bombay and on a tour in India. The Hon'ble Mr. Lionel Tennyson, who is the son of the poet Laureate, holds a somewhat important post in the India Office, and as such he is said to invariably render kind offices and give wise counsel to those Indians who proceed to England for the purpose of prosecuting their studies or on business. He has become a great favourite with Indians, because among other good qualities he is said to be a man of easy address, courteous behaviour and amiable disposition.

THE BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION Scheme has now been abandoned for good. At a late meeting of the guarantors, the difficulties that were in the way of holding the Exhibition were pointed out and a letter was read signed by a number of guarantors, representing the sum of Rs. 4,38,000, who wished to withdraw, and who expressed their belief that it was utterly improbable that such an undertaking as an Exhibition could be carried to completion, except at a heavy loss to the guarantors. Subsequently it was proposed,—"That the guarantee bond having failed to recommend itself as a sufficient security to our local banks, Government be asked to guarantee the necessary funds, and to provide the same departmental assistance as was given to the Calcutta Exhibition by the Bengal Government." To this the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik proposed the following amendment, which was carried by a large majority—"That in the present state of affairs, it is advisable to abandon the project of holding an International Exhibition in Bombay in 1887-88, and that the guarantors bond be forthwith cancelled." After the Government resolution on the subject, Mr. Mandlik's proposal no doubt was the most obvious course open.

FOUR sons of Moung Ong, C. I. E., a retired Judge of the Rangoon Small Cause Court, have accompanied the Expedition to Upper Burmah as interpreters.

THE report on the working of the Bombay Police during 1884 shows that there was "an appreciable decrease" of crime in the town, as compared with the previous year.

THE IDEA of King Theebaw posing as a defender of the Buddist faith, is said to have "raised a smile on the faces of Rangoon Buddhists, who all know that he has violated every precept binding on Buddhist Kings as well as Buddhist laymen." Many "Christian" governors would not come out of the ordeal extra creditably, if their actions and professions were subjected to a rigid test of comparison. But Thebaw is weak, which 'Christian' governors are not.

THE Bombay Medical Union is agitating for a return to the employment of Honorary Surgeons at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

WITH REFERENCE to the fighting at Menhla, the Thayetmyo correspondent of the *Pioneer* states that the European troops were landed on one side of the river, and the Native troops on the other, and that while the enemy quietly retired in front of the Europeans without attempting to make any stand, they faced the Natives and had to be driven out of their position. They have now had an opportunity of learning their inferiority to our native troops, and after the experience at Menhla it is perhaps doubtful if they will attempt any real resistance again.

TANTIA BHIL, the outlaw has been proclaimed. Is it likely to be of any avail? Who is going to be commissioned to serve a copy of the proclamation personally on the gentleman "wanted" so long? The Bombay and the Central Provinces Police have had more unpleasant experience about chopped noses and clipped ears than they would care for, and can hardly be induced to take up the job with any thing like zest. It is lucky that our Criminal Procedure Code does not make the personal service of proclamations obligatory, or else it would have gone hard with the officers of justice. Tantia has been allowed to be much longer abroad than would do him or those concerned, good, and it is time that he were taken in. He is, however, a rather tough material to handle, and there does not seem to be very brilliant prospects of his voluntarily or otherwise acting up to the requirements of the proclamation.

TUESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

THE net Indian Sea and Land Customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first seven months of the current financial year, was Rs. 57,81,000, as compared with Rs. 48,01,000 during the corresponding period of the last year.

ONE OF the passengers by the British India Company's steamer *Eldorado*, which was lost some time ago, has opened an action in the Small Cause Court at Madras, against the Company, to recover the value of his lugguage and other property lost in the said vessel. The case will have a special interest for the passengers who lost their luggage by the wreck of the *Indus* the other day.

THE office of the Judicial Superintendent of Railways in H. H. the Nizam's dominions will cease to exist after the end of the current year. A Superintendent of Police will be appointed to do the duties on Rs. 600 monthly. The more our Native Princes can do away with costly and unnecessary European agency, the better for themselves, their states and their subjects. But it is not very easy to have their eyes opened, specially under the superior inspiration, that they mostly happen to be.

IT IS stated at St. Petersburg that the Russian Government offered the late Ameer of Bokhara three million roubles for the cession of the Recki district, which Russia desires, in order to round off the Merv territory. The Ameer, however, demanded in exchange the restoration of Samarcand.

THE CONDITION of affairs in the Bikaneer State is said not to be satisfactory, strong objection being felt and expressed to the proceedings of an unpopular Dewan. In England the Ins and the Outs fight out their difference in the House of Commons. In the Native States the Outs have for their only resource, intriguing at the Residency office

THE APPEAL of the European widow of the late Nabab Nazim of Bengal for the custody of her children, who are being educated as Muhammadans, has been dismissed.

THE MARRIAGE of the daughter of the Maharaja Scindia with the son of Aba Saheb of Sattara, is to be celebrated in March next at Gwalior.

A COMPLAINT, sent into Government last year, that the Rajah of Jushpore in Chota Nagpore, obstructed vaccination, was found on investigation, to be without foundation. The fact was that the vaccinators had made an illegal demand for fees in excess of the regular authorised fee of two annas for each case, and the Rajah had acted quite within his rights in resisting the claim. It looks as if no possible opportunity is to be let by, without attempting to bring these unfortunate Rajas in bad odour with the Government. Need we wonder that life often times is a veritable burden to them.

THE REPRESENTATIVES of the Foreign Powers who are coming to India to attend the Camp of Exercise are to be provided, at the expense of the State, with all requisites necessary for their comfort during their stay, including hotel accommodation, conveyances, horses, attendants, etc. The officers are expected to arrive at Suez early in December, whence they will be conveyed to India at the public expense.

THE WHALE is said to live 500 to 1,000 years, and he is a young crow that dies before he reaches his one-hundredth birthday. But how long do donkeys live? An authenticated story comes from the Scotch Highlands to the effect that a donkey died in its 106th year.

IT IS announced that it has been decided to augment the British troops in the Madras presidency. An additional regiment will be stationed at Bangalore. Trichinopoly will be re-garrisoned, and an additional battery of artillery will be cantoned at Bellary.

MR. LARPENT, Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, has been elected Registrar of the Punjab University for six months, to enable the Senate to have time for making permanent arrangements.

AN OFFICIAL inquiry into the circumstances connected with the stranding of the P. & O. Co.'s *S. S. Indus* will be made at Colombo.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

THE CORPORATION of Bombay have sanctioned the enlarged Tansa water-scheme, which will give a daily supply of seventeen million gallons, over and above the supply at present obtained from Vehar and Tulsi. The cost is estimated at one crore twenty-three lakhs, the outlay of which will be spread over a period of six years. It is expected that the construction of the works cannot be completed under six or seven years. The annual outlay to meet the interest and sinking-fund will be some six lakhs, of which at least half will be realised by the sale of the water. The Government is asked to lend the money required, the security of the city revenues being ample. What are our people doing with the Calcutta scheme for doubling the supply?

AMONGST THE passengers who have arrived in Bombay, is the Count Louis of Moncalieri, youngest son of Prince Napoleon. He is accompanied by Signor Michela, an Italian gentleman, who has already travelled largely in Africa, the Persian Gulf, and India. It is the Count's intention to visit the principal towns of India, the Straits Settlements, Java, China, Japan, and America. The Count, who takes his title from the Castle of Moncalieri, close to Turin, one of the properties of his mother—the Princess Clothilde, a sister of the present King of Italy—is about twenty-three years of age, and speaks Italian and English well.

IN ADDITION to the Nyoung Oke and the Meingoon Prince, there are several other possible candidates for the Burmese throne. The Nyoung Yan Prince, who died in Calcutta last hot weather, left two sons—a blind young man of nineteen, now at Rangoon, and a boy of ten or twelve, still living in Calcutta. There are, besides, some half-a-dozen lads in different monasteries in Upper Burmah, who possess enough of Royal blood to warrant their elevation to the throne. There is no hard-and-fast law of succession in Burmah. In theory, the King nominates his successor, but in practice the usual experience has been, that he who could come best out of the scramble which has generally followed the death of an Avan monarch seized the throne, and held it as long as he could.

A PROPOSAL has been made to add a most interesting feature to the forthcoming Indian and Colonial Exhibition at South Kensington in the shape of a portrait gallery of Indian Princes and Chiefs. Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales have, it is understood, promised to lend the portraits in their possession, as well as their pictures of Indian courts; and there is no doubt that the Indian Princes themselves will readily embrace the suggestion. The magnificent Gwalior gate presented by the Maharaja Scindia to South Kensington will be a prominent ornament at the Exhibition, and the Maharaja of Cooch Behar will contribute an elaborate and costly jungle trophy.

DURING THE month of August, enormous swarms of ants passed over the town of Solothurn in Switzerland. They came from the Jura mountains, and formed a cloud, consisting of seventy-five perpendicular columns, in which the ants circled round in spiral form. The swarm lasted for twenty minutes, the height of the cloud being upwards of 90 feet. Millions of them fell to the ground, however, without making any visible change in the phenomenon.

AT PRESENT England holds Port Hamilton only on a lease at the King of Corea's pleasure, but fortifications and other evidences of fixity of tenure are being pushed forward with so much rapidity that, should the Corean monarch ever desire to put an end to the agreement, it is doubtful whether he will be strong enough to carry out the process of eviction. How many zemindars have succeeded in ousting an Indigo

planter who walks in with a five years lease? At Krishnagar Mr. Savi could not be ousted even after his right had been sold.

THURSDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

GENERAL PRENDERGAST has issued an order prohibiting any one connected with the force in Burmah communicating with the press. In England they have forgotten the service done to the English army by Messrs. Russell & Co., in Crimea, and officers are but men who naturally dread exposure and scandal.

FEW THINGS could be suggested as more unsuited for locomotion than a tall factory chimney. It is interesting, therefore, to learn of a successful attempt to transplant a brick shaft 90 feet in height and 6½ feet in diameter at base, and to deposit it upon a new foundation at a distance of 100 feet from that it originally stood upon. This feat was recently accomplished in safety at Salem, Massachusetts.

IT HAS BEEN ruled by several judges of the Supreme Court in the United States that Railway companies are responsible for accidents to their employes occasioned through placing water columns or other structures too close to the line. If this law held good in India, we fear several of our Railway companies would be liable for damages.

AN INVESTIGATOR into the mysteries of animal life asserts that a bee's working tools comprise a variety equal to that of the average mechanic. He says that the feet of the common working bee exhibit the combination of a basket, a brush, and a pair of pincers. The brush, the hairs of which are arranged in symmetrical rows, is only to be seen with the microscope. With this brush of fairy delicacy the bee brushes its velvet robe to remove the pollen dust with which it becomes loaded while sucking up the nectar. Another article, hollowed like a spoon, receives all the gleanings which the insect carries to the hive. Finally, by opening them one upon another, by means of a hinge, these two pieces become a pair of pincers, which render important service in the construction of the combs.

THE FOLLOWING London telegram dated the 18th will be read with interest. "Lord Hobhouse and Sir Charles Dilke, who were appointed umpires, have awarded in favour of Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose as the likeliest winner in the coming Parliamentary contest in Deptford. Mr. Gover retires. Polling takes place on Wednesday. The Indian Delegates are creating great sensation. Crowded meetings are taking place in different places."

AN unsuccessful attempt has been made by a youthful compositor to assassinate the Premier of Denmark, the motive being political revenge.

IT IS WHISPERED in London among those who have the best means of knowing, that Mr. Parnell has been regularly received into the Church of Rome, and now duly submits himself, when in Ireland, to the ministrations of the Church. The actual transition of the Irish Nationalist leader from Protestantism to Roman Catholicism took place, it is stated, some months ago, but it is only within the last few days that his friends have thought well to let the secret be known.

A STRONG party in France is agitating for the complete abandonment of Tonquin, so distasteful has the latest French conquest become to the French nation; and well it may.

THE IMPRESSION in some quarters, that the project for establishing a Technical College at Bombay, to be called by the name of Ripon, as a memorial of the late Viceroy, was in danger of sharing the fate of the great Bombay International Exhibition scheme—collapse,—is said not to be well founded. The *Bombay Gazette* vouches for it that the project is still making progress.

THE CHINESE are giving great attention to the subject of coast defence, in which regard the naval operations during the late struggle with France showed China to be very deficient. A decree of the Empress Dowager, dated 12th October, states that the question of the reorganisation of the maritime defences being one of weighty import, various officers were called upon some time since to submit their views, "after due calculation and consideration,"

THE PAPERS, plans, and cloths of the two Italians, Camotto and Molinary, who were engaged by King Theebaw to block the river and improve the fortifications, were found on board the steamer which was captured by the *Kathleen*. The men themselves jumped overboard and swam ashore when the Burmese crew deserted the vessel.

THE *Kurier*, of Warsaw, has an account of a duel between a lady and a gentleman. The latter had offered the lady his hand, which she refused, whereupon he spread abroad reports injurious to her good name. Several gentlemen came forward and volunteered to avenge her by challenging her calumniator to a duel. She replied that if a duel was required in order to vindicate her honour, she conceived that she had a right and title to be one of the principals. The strong-minded damsel prided herself upon being a good shot, and resolved to punish her traducer, but not to injure him mortally. She sent him a challenge; he accepted it, and the duellists met in a place outside Warsaw. Happily both missed their aim. The lady wanted to fire a second time; but her second assured her that full reparation had been made. Her adversary was so moved by her masculine gallantry that he made her a formal apology, which she accepted.

FRIDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

MR. W. H. SMITH M. P., the very opulent newsvender, at present Secretary of State for War, and formerly first Lord of the Admiralty, will, it is rumoured, be shortly raised to the peerage by Lord Salisbury. Mr. Walter. M. P., chief proprietor of *The Times*, is retiring from politics, without the peerage, that it is believed, he had counted upon receiving from Mr. Gladstone.

THE *East* says that "Babu Kisori Lal Roy Choudhuri, Zemindar of Baliati, has made over landed property, yielding a clear annual income of Rs. 4070, to the Jagannath College at Dacca, of which he is the proprietor, in view of its affiliation by the Calcutta University up to the B. A. standard in Arts and the B. L. Standard in Law. There is no knowing when the affiliation will be sanctioned." We cannot speak too highly of liberal gifts like this for the advancement of the cause of education. It is really refreshing to notice how we are slowly but surely, drifting towards the happy day when it will not be necessary for us to look up to the Government for the support and maintenance of the educational machinery of the land. Already we bear considerably more than half the costs by private contributions, the rest being made up by the taxes we pay.

THE NIZAM'S decree of perpetual banishment against Ali Abdulla, for his share in the Nevill conspiracy, has been held in suspense during the Hyderabad races. Some see something more than generosity in this remission. For Ali Abdulla manages a racing stable, and while a week or two, more or less, cannot matter to justice, it would be truly deplorable if the interests of the turf were to suffer.

THE REV. C. H. Spurgeon, the famous Baptist preacher, made some remarks on the 19th ult., about what people expect of Government.— "The fancy now in politics seems to be to trust to the Government. The Government is to do everything; the Government is to give every man a piece of land and a house, and so much a year for living in the house; Government is to put a fire into every man's grate, and a pot over it, and potatoes into that pot; and the Government is even to give every man a knife and fork and salt; and I am not sure whether the Government is not even also to eat the potatoes." If the people are not to expect that the Government, is to do them the favour of eating the potato, for them, they have surely a legitimate claim to expect that they should be allowed to eat it in peace and quiet. But the pity of it is that the Government whether expected or otherwise, is a little too prone to come in for its share,—not unoften the better part of it—of the good things of the world, much to the discomfiture and disappointment of those who may have innocently intended them for themselves.

IMMEDIATELY THE elections are over, Mr. Parnell will go to America. It is said that the object of the mission is to raise money to pay the Home Rule members who are elected. He will not hear of any independent action, reserving the power of the purse in his own hands. The recent determination of Irish Loyalists to fight the constituencies gave Mr. Parnell a handle. He immediately telegraphed to America for "adequate support" to fight the battle, and he is going over for the ammunition.

AT A Cabinet Council held before the last mail left England, the feeling was that *as regarded Burmah* there was nothing to consult about. The action taken by Lord Dufferin had already received the approval of Her Majesty's Ministers, and there remained only to await the course of events. This explains the telegram indicating that Lord Randolph had left the Burman business in the hands of Lord Dufferin.

MR. GLADSTONE'S manifesto is very variously criticised. To most persons it seems, as it does to Lord Salisbury, to be a very "dreary" production. By Lord Harris, the Under Secretary of State for India, it is regarded as "an India-rubber manifesto, one that you could stretch in any direction you pleased."

THE HONORARY Secretary of the Central India Association has telegraphed to the *Times of India* as follows:—"The telegram in the *Times of India* of Monday regarding the presentation of an address to the Viceroy by the Central India Association is incorrect and misleading. The Association was never anxious to have the draft address published. An address was actually presented, and the Viceroy's speech in reply was excellent. The deputation consisted of ten members representing all classes, and the Viceroy shook hands with each after the presentation of the address."

SATURDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

A HARROWING tale of coolie oppression comes from Assam. An esteemed correspondent says:—"In the *Indian Planters' Gazette* of the 15th September last it was announced that since the Magistrate of Jorhat declared one Durga Moni as permanently unfit for work under Section 122 Act I of 1882 prior to her examination by a European Medical officer, the "old Doctor" of the place induced the Manager of an adjacent garden not to resort to that Magistrate's Court, but to go on as usual giving a *sound thrashing* to an offending male cooly and compelling a *cooly woman* to stand a *whole day* on a beer barrel in the *sun and rain*! The blood of a generous man boils to think how much the enslaved coolies are suffering in silence when treatment like the above remains unnoticed by Government and an *old European Doctor* approves of it. On the basis of a distorted statement of Durga Moni's case, the Calcutta Tea Association moved the Assam Government to make the said section inoperative by an executive order forgetting the way the High Courts desire to construe a Penal Statute. The father of a cooly complained to the Magistrate of Sibsagor that one Mr. Hosack unlawfully detained his son. On the *22nd October* Mr. Hosack replied to the Magistrate that the cooly had no agreement to work out and he might go wherever be pleased. On the *2nd November* the cooly was sentenced to one week's hard labour, since Mr. Hosack's Mohorer brought a charge of desertion and produced an agreement dated the *27th October* said to have been executed but not registered under Section III of the Act. Mr. J. E. A. Eyre proposed to the Deputy Commissioner of Sibsagore that his cooly cases may be heard by other than the native Magistrate here! Can you, Mr. Editor, name a few Native Barristers and Pleaders who may be inclined to move the High Court against such injustice to the coolies who cannot of course pay a *cowri* for their defence?" Will the Government of Lord Dufferin listen to the loud wailings of innocent coolies?

DR. LIDDERDALE, the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, accompanied by Dr. Bhattacharji his Deputy Superintendent, is now inspecting the different parts of the Suburbs. The party saw the piggeries, tanneries, bastis, etc. The place at Entally where cholera is now raging was also inspected. These bastis were reported upon by Dr. Lidderdale five years ago, and he was surprised that no action had been taken to improve them. During the inspection the medical gentlemen remarked in strong terms on the inadequacy of municipal work, and said that unless the town drainage and water-supply were extended to the Suburbs, there could be no hope of a better state of affairs. Amalgamation, of course, will be suggested as the potent panacea of all the evils that the Suburbs are heir to. But if we presume to ask as to who is responsible for the continuance of this disgraceful state of things, and if a fair reply is vouchsafed, surely the Babu Corporators of Calcutta will not come off very badly. The Suburbs have long been under the direct management of the paternal Writers' Buildings Government. But we forget. In England the King can do no wrong; in India no Government can do any wrong.

NOW THAT the supply of rice from Upper Burma has been cut off, it is satisfactory to know that the prospects of the crop for October in British Burma were very good. The area under rice was reported to be 191,936 acres above last year's area, giving an increase of 6·2 per cent.

A TELEGRAM, to a Madras paper from Rangoon, on the 17th of November, states that a few days ago large numbers of vultures were hovering over the palace at Mandalay, on which Theebaw, becoming alarmed, sought the advice of the astronomers. They told him that it was a very bad omen, whereupon he ordered that a girl of fourteen years of age should be purchased, whom he had beheaded as an offering to propitiate the deity and avert the defeat of his troops. What further good, we wonder, is expected to be derived by seeking to influence public mind, by telegrams like these, photographs of cruel execution, and so forth against this unfortunate Prince. He is doomed.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

OWING to the introduction of the new system of accounts in the Money Order Department in the General Post Office the services of seventy clerks have been dispensed with from 20th instant, and if the new system works satisfactorily, there is every probability of a further reduction of establishment in future. To provide for the discharged hands, the Director-General of Post Offices has written to all the Post Masters throughout the country to inform him how many vacancies there are in the Mofussil Post Offices

NEGOCIATIONS are now going on between the Secretary of State on behalf of the Maharaja of Maisur and the Southern Maharatta Railway Company, for the sale, to the latter, of the present Maisur Railways, and for the construction of a line joining the Maisur system with the Southern Mahratta system. The Maisur Government is to guarantee interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum upon the total amount of capital expended by the Company on the railways within the Maisur territory. When the two systems are completed and united they will extend over a distance of upwards of 1,028 miles, but this is not expected to take place before the year 1888 at the earliest. We We smell a rat. The last Mysore loan at 5 per cent. confind no buyer at par.

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week was 245 against 236 and 232 in the 2 preceding weeks, but 78 less than that of the corresponding week last year, and also less than the average of the quinquennium by 44. From Cholera there were 28 deaths registered against 14 and 10 in the 2 preceding weeks the quinquenuial mean being 38. The mortality from fevers and bowel complants was moderate. The general death rate of the week was 29·5 per mile per annum.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *1st Dec.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Action of Electric Currents on each other. Electro-Magnetism.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday*, the *3rd Dec.* at 4 P. M.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs. 6, for 12 consecutive lectures, Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

The fee for the Practical Class from regular students is *Annas* 4; from casual students *Annas* 8.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

November 28th, 1885.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

THE SERVIAN COLLAPSE.

IN OUR LAST issue we gave a summary of the progress of the Servo-Bulgarian war, from its commencement on the 14th to the occupation of the Dragoman Pass by the Servs on their retirement from Slivnitza on the 18th. The subsequent operations of King Milan were attended with a series of disasters. On the 19th a division of the Servian army delivered an attack on Slavingo with a view to effect a junction with the division before Slivnitza. but failed to carry out its object. The Bulgars opposed them stoutly, and ultimately repulsed them, with great slaughter, taking four hundred prisoners. On the following day "the two Servian divisions which have been marching from different directions to reinforce the Servian army operating before Slivnitza effected a junction and attacked the Bulgarians, who were defeated after a most sanguinary and hotly contested engagement." The subjoined account of this battle is given by a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*: "After his recent reverse, King Milan gathered aronnd him all his available troops, and on Saturday a junction was formed between the central and left wings of the Servian army. The Servians, who then greatly out-numbered the Bulgarians, at once reassumed the offensive, and a fierce and bloody battle ensued. Both the Servians and Bulgarians fought with wild determination. Eventually, however, the Bulgarians had to give way before superior numbers. The slaughter was terrible, the losses on both sides being enormous. After the recent defeat of the Servian army, the civilian portion of the Servian Government were urging the re-establishment of peace, being supported by Austria and Turkey. The military element, on the other hand, were in favour of prosecuting the war until the reverse had been redressed." This reverse gave color to a rumour that Prince Alexander had proposed an armistice, but subsequent news showed that it was unfounded. Certain it is that, instead of being disspirited, the Prince was in a position to take the offensive on the following day. He attacked the heights occupied by the Servians in the Dragoman Pass, and, after a prolonged and sanguinary engagement, compelled the enemy to retire from the Pass. Matters got worse on this day by the announcement that the Porte had intimated to the Great Powers, that failing European intervention, it will attack the Servians and that Turkish troops were being amassed on the Servian Frontier. On the 22nd the Servians brought up a heavy seige train and bombarded Widdin setting it on flames. But it served no useful purpose. On the following day an attack on the Bulgarian entrenched position failed entirely, and, after disasterous fighting for a long period, the Servs had to fall back for safety. Commenting on this, a telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* says "the Servians, notwithstanding their superior numbers, are unable to withstand the Bulgarians. King Milan is now retiring with the bulk of his forces to the frontier to await the mobilisation of the second army reserve, when he proposes to re-advance upon Sofia. The Servian Commissariat Department has completely failed. The loss of life has been considerable. The Servians alone have lost over 6,000 men." The next news announced that "the Servians are quite demoralized by their recent defeats and heavy losses, and are in fall retreat on Nisch," and it was followed soon after by the announcement that King Milan had abdicated. This of course brings to a close the Servo-Bulgarian war. Prince Alexander has already made his peace with his Suzerain, the Porte; his blustering enemy has been removed from the field of politics; and he retires to his kingdom with his prestige for generalship and tact greatly enhanced. The disturbance on the Balkans caused by him by his intrigues in Eastern Roumelia will not however, settle down so easily. The question of a successor for King Milan is pregnant with mischief. Russia would naturally back Prince Karageorge vitch in his candidature for the Servian throne; and Austria would oppose such a project tooth and nail. A creature of Russia, so near to the yet unsettled Austrian territory of Bosnia, cannot but be looked upon as a menace and will not be readily permitted. We are not surprised therefore to learn from "a London telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* that the situation in the Balkans is assuming a threatening aspect, and it is feared that some of the Great Powers will be embroiled. Russia and Austria are making extensive warlike preparations. Russian troops are being massed in Bessarabia, and Austrian troops in Bosnia." It is expected, however, that a conference of the Great Powers to be held a London, will be able to solve the difficulty without actually reopening the interminable Eastern Question in its enterity. To open it would be to strengthen the hands of Russia, and Lord Salisbury will not readily be a party to it.

Of King Milan, who has now retired from public life, the following account will probably interest most of our readers. The Servian King is the son of an Obrenovich, a relative of the late ruler. The father went to Roumania, and married a daughter of a Boyard of Greek origin, named Catargi. There Milan was born. His father died soon after his birth, and his mother became the Madame de Pompadour of Prince Couza, the then Prince of Roumania. By him she had two sons, who have been adopted by Couza's complacent widow. Milan was brought up entirely under Roumanian influance until the age of twelve, when the reigning Prince of Servia was assassinated, and he came to the Servian throne. He was always been regarded more or less as an alien, and of late. in view of his insecure position in Servia, he has given himself body and soul to Austria.

Since writing the above, the following telegrams have been received:

The statement by the *Times* that King Milan had resolved to abdicate, and that Austria would occupy Servia, is untrue.

Prince Alexander, with the main body of his army has occupied Pirot, which the Servians had evacuated. The Servians are now in full retreat on Nisch.

MUNICIPAL RECUSANCY.

AFTER two years of interminable wrangling Sir Rivers Thompson thought fit to hold out the olive branch of peace to the Corporators of Calcutta. In a resolution reviewing the Government of India letter of August last, he made many showy concessions. He admitted that the Corporators had worked well and energetically; that they had done much and were doing more to improve the sanitary and structural condition of the Town; that they were more worthy of praise than blame; that they had evinced due consideration for the supreme sanitary importance of the 72 bathing platforms on which depend the life and death of Her Majesty's lieges in the metropolis of India; and that he was willing to grant a respite in the tenure of their life and constitution for at least a year, and possibly for a longer period, if they would continue to behave well. The only condition attached to this generous resolution was that the Corporators should abdicate the right they possessed under the law to fix the rates and taxes according to their discretion, and be guided in all matters by the advice and orders and hints of Government on the one hand and of their own official subordinates, the spies of Government, on the other, entirely forgetting their own individuality. This was only a new version with improvements of the doctrine preached by the Advocate General and adopted by Mr. Reynolds the other day in the office of the Board of Revenue. The Maharaj kumari of Tickkari may be the sole owner of her ancestral estate; she may be, by age, experience and business-capacity, fully able to manage that estate; she may have not run into debt like many of the Maharajas of Behar; she may not have permitted any waste; she may have all these predicates and more granted in her favor; but why should she desire to manage her estate herself when a generous Government is willing to do every thing for her and a kind-hearted Collector is ready at hand to grant her whatever sums he thinks fit for her maintenance, to regulate her household establishment, to fix the place of her residence, and to ordain whom she may see and whom not? Similarly the Tikkari Ranis of the Corporation may be in every way fit for their work; they may have managed their estate with care, prudence and economy; they may be willing and able and ready to do their duty; but why should they bother themselves with actual work when a kind and considerate Government is willing and determined to relieve them of all trouble and harassment? Why should they fix the budget when the Government is ready to do the needful for them? The Government knows what works are wanted, and has already got a list prepared at its dictation by their trusted officers. Why should they then settle and supervise the works, or look into the accounts of their subordinate officers, when those officers happen to be the trusted servants of Government? Why fix rates of taxation when the Government can do that with greater ease and benefit—if not of the public, at least of somebody or other? To answer these questions in the spirit of Government would be to admit that the Corporators have no *raison d'etre*, and should at once retire from office, and this is of course what Government aims at; but it is not prepared to announce it openly. Even as the Tikkari Rani has an ancestral right to her estate, and cannot openly be directed to retire to a nunnery or hermitage, and the fiction has to be

ot up of giving her the whole net profits of her state, the "net" being what a Collector with plenary powers may chose to fix it at; so have the Corporators their rights and must be subjected to the fiction of some juggle or other. The Municipal Act is perfectly clear on the subject. It leaves the whole management and control of the Corporation to the Commissioners, subject only to certain specified purposes for which special grants have to be made. Of unspecified purposes, the only provision made is Section 28, and under it the late Commission failed to find a flaw. It is necessary, therefore, that some indirect means must be found, to bring on a subjugation. Doubtless, the Act can be easily repealed; but that is not quite convenient. The rag of local self-government has somehow to be preserved, at least an appearance of it, and public opinion in England would be outraged if the Act be summarily repealed. Then the Commissioners serve as buffers between the Government and the people, and in so far are useful. Nearly a quarter of a century ago Sir Charles Trevelyan laid down the rule that Government should not tax the people directly for local purposes, and it is a golden rule. Under it the Government can always say that the people tax themselves through their own representatives for their respective local benefits and it is not responsible for any harshness in the taxation. Certain it is that no Government—not even that of the White Czar,—could raise a twenty-two per cent. tax from the people direct, but that is exactly what is being done in Calcutta through the intervention of the Commissioners, and it would be a grave blunder to remove the intervention—the buffer or the shield—and make the Government appear in *propria persona* before the public with a bill of twenty-two per cent. So we have the device of a resolution recommending a ten per cent. house rate with the threat of extinction if the recommendation be not adopted. No positive order—no ultimatum—could be more specific, but the odium of the order or ultimatum is removed by calling the order a recommendation. This device as an administralive device is perfect. Under it the Government aims at, in the language of the Bengali adage, to catch the fish without touching the water." The Commissioners draw out the chestnuts from the fire, and the Government use them. The odium of oppressive, grinding taxation goes to the Commissioners, and the Government has the pleasure of posing as a sanitary reformer, the valiant destroyer of the Goliath of cholera. But the Commissioners do not seem to appreciate the beauty of the plan. They are recusant. At the last Special General Meeting the Government order, *i. e.* the resolution or recommendation, was brought up for consideration, and the Commissioners adopted the following resolutions:

The Commissioners desire to place on record their opinion that, as a matter of principle, improvements of a permanent nature should as a rule be effected out of capital and not from revenue, so that the burden may fall equitably upon the present and succeeding generations of rate-payers; and they respectfully point out that without raising the house-rate, all the remaining necessary sanitary improvements can be effected, if Government will lend the money required on reasonable terms; and it being admitted on all hands that the Commissioners have fully recognised the necessity of effecting sanitary improvements upon a still larger scale than heretofore, they cannot but feel that it is an infrigement of their right to compel them to increased taxation which they believe will fall in an undue proportion upon a particular class of rate-payers, when the work remaining to be done, is of a character which ought to be paid from capital.

2. The Commissioners are further of opinion that, if they are relieved from the burden of the contribution to the Police and are authorized to levy another rate from the same class of persons as at present pay the Police-rate, the necessary structural improvements of the town might also be effected without any increase of taxation.

3. As there will be a fresh election shortly, the Commissioners request the Chairman to prepare at once a Memo showing the further sanitary requirements of the town, as gathered from the enquiries of the Improvement Committee, of the Commission under Section 28, and other sources, with an approximate estimate of the cost, in order that the same may be placed before their successors, to enable them to give due consideration to this important subject, as desired by the Government.

These traverse the whole question at issue with great calmness, moderation, and business-like aptitude, though in a somewhat uncondensed style. The important distinction between capital and revenue is well brought out, and it is a poser. There may be some difficulty in classifying works, but that is a question of detail which can be settled only when the Memo contemplated in the 3rd resolution is ready at hand, and the necessary materials are at command to show what should come under the purview of capital and what of current revenue. To get up such a classified list would be the next step, and then the Corporation can go up to Government, saying these are the works we propose to undertake; and of these we propose to charge to capital all works coming under the head of permanent, and to treat the rest as current work. It would have been a matter of tact and good policy, had the first resolution been so framed as to declare that the Commissioners are prepared to raise the house tax to whatever extent may be necessary to cover all current expenditure, as also to defray the interest and sinking fund on the capital that may be raised; but that without knowing even roughly the amount required for the purpose it would be premature to pledge the incoming Commissioners to a fixed amount which may not be immediately required. Such a declaration made in good faith and not as a mere evasion, might have, to a certain extent soothed the angry feeling of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor; but it was not absolutely required. The interest on debt forms a first charge under the Act and must be provided, and the Commissioners could scarcely hold office if they declined to provide for current expenditure. Under the law the Budget has to be submitted for the sanction of Government, and the Government can always withhold sanction when the provision made in the Budget is deemed inadequate. We remember on one occasion a police budget was so framed as to provide for all the requirements of the Department, but left no working balance in hand, and Sir William Grey very properly objected to pass this Budget as insufficient. Sir Rivers should have done this during the last three years of his administration. He will be able to do so during the next eighteen months of his rule and his successor will find no difficulty in following the same course. That is the right, legitimate and obvious business-like course to follow; but unfortunately it has no fireworks in it,—no salvo of rockets to signalize the finale of the scandalous discussions which the Government has been carrying on during the past two years, so it was discarded in favor of a hectoring arbitrary, unconstitutional and oppressive course of ordering a ten per cent. house rate without any rhyme or reason. Of course the officials were intensely scandalised at finding the Native Commissioners bringing in their resolution, and the *quasi* official organs are furious at the "imperence" of the blackees. The *Englishman* is sorely grieved and, in the poignancy of its distress, exclaims: "Really, the situation is pitiable in the extreme, and the time has surely come when Government may fairly be expected to step in, if only to save the Commissioners from the consequences of their own folly, and to rescue Calcutta from a position of unparallleed humiliation in the history of municipal institutions."—The "humiliation" of the representatives of the people insisting upon first knowing what works they have to do before raising a tax for it! In a second article it loses all balance of mind, and stoops to an amount of vituperation totally unworthy of decent journalism. Adverting to the mover of the first resolution it says:

"How is it that a man like Babu Surendra Nath Banerji and his seven associates are allowed to waste the time of the Commission by exhibitions of declamatory insolence and folly, and to commit the Municipality to principles which the Government has formally condemned, and to a policy which the Government has deliberately decided must for the future be abandoned? The question now before the public is whether Calcutta is for the future to be governed by the Government of India, or by a clique of interested householders, headed by a few noisy (the pen of a doctor on the staff of our contemporary would have preferred blatant) babus whose pertinacious opposition to reform has already cost many thousands of the lives of their fellow citizens, and who have converted the Municipality from a valuable instrument of sanitary improvement into something little better than a stage for the exhibition of vanity, selfishness and disloyal resistance alike to the wishes of the enlightened classes among the natives, the entire European community, and the reiterated order of the Government."

The "insolence and folly," of insisting upon due discrimination between capital and revenue—a discrimination upon which is founded the Government rule of borrowing two and a half millions annually for Public Works. It must be added, however, that the article from which the quotation is taken is an election address, touting for votes for the proteges of the editor; and improper language in it is not remarkable. We should not be surprised to hear one of those days that our contemporary has stooped from vocal to material cabbage heads and rotten eggs.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIVE STATES.

THERE are still many Englishmen who doubt the loyalty of the Native Princes and Chiefs of India and anticipate all sorts of dangers from their maintenance. These gentlemen believe that in times of foreign invasion or domestic trouble the feudatory States will become rallying points for rebellion, and that Native rule, instead of subserving any good purpose, fosters a variety of evils. Those who entertain this belief should carefully and attentively study the able and thoughtful lecture which Lord Ripon recently delivered on "The Native States of India" at the Leed's Philosophical and Literary Society. The late Viceroy, it is well known, took a keen interest in the welfare of the Native States of India. The progress of these States cannot but be a matter of deep concern to the British public when it is remembered that, notwithstanding numerous annexations carried out on one pretext or another, there are still no less than 500 in number, of which about 200 are of substantial importance. The territory of these States extends over an area of more than 500,000 square miles, out of a total area for British India of 1,300,000 square miles, and their population number *55 millions* out of a population of 250 millions. When more than one-third of India is still under Native rule, we cannot surely afford to be indifferent to what goes on in Feudatory India. Of the loyalty of the Native Princes and Chiefs to the British Crown there can be no doubt whatever. The disturbances of 1857 subjected it to a fiery ordeal, from which it came out unscathed. When the feudatory chiefs remained loyal to their Suzerain, when the spoliations of the Punjab, Nagpore and Oudh were fresh in their minds, there is no reason to apprehend they would at any future time of danger cast off their allegiance to the British Crown after witnessing the restoration of Dhar and Mysore. It had for some time past been their belief that the days of annexation are gone by, never to come back again. But certain recent occurrences have given a shock to the belief, and led them to suspect that the unrighteous policy of annexation, or at any rate of diminishing the independence of the feudatory chiefs might be revived.

These considerations impart a peculiar interest and value to Lord Ripon's lecture of which mention has been made above. His lordship laid special stress on the abandonment of the policy of annexation after the Mutiny and quoted from Lord Canning to show that the safety of British rule in India was increased and not diminished by the maintenance of loyal Native Chiefs. He justly remarked that there was nothing more essential to the security of British position in India than a widespread trust in the perfect good faith of the English Government. His lordship said:—"We had not the slightest chance of beating subtle Orientals at a game of chicane, and any attempt to do so would be not onl unworthy of our country, but would be foolish in the highest degree. But our reputation for

good faith would stand us in good stead in every trial, and it was the best and wisest diplomacy to do nothing which could in the slightest degree impair it. Our conduct ought to be in all things frank and above-board. That we should be sparing of promises and professions was consistent with our national character, but when made, they should be strictly and steadily fulfilled. It was a great mistake to suppose that because Orientals were themselves accustomed to deal in flowery language and hyperbolical compliments, which it was well understood were not intended to be followed by practical results, we could safely do the same. Native Princes and Chiefs and our own Indian subjects knew perfectly well the difference between our national customs and theirs, and expected, and had a right to expect, from us that straightforward dealing and that complete adherence to our declarations and engagements, which they knew that it made it our boast to maintain in all our transactions among ourselves. He had had ample proof during his administration in India of the constant care and keen interest with which our proceedings towards Native States were watched by every Native Prince. Although confidence in our firm adherence to the policy enunciated after the mutiny gained strength every year during which that policy was upheld, it could not, he thought, be said that recollection of the days of annexation had yet died away, and any thing which seemed to indicate a disregard for the rights of Native States a dislike of their existence, or a desire to diminish the independence which they now enjoy, was looked upon with distrust and uneasiness. It was, therefore, very important that the Government of India should act with the utmost caution in its dealings with Native rulers, great or small, and should look not merely at the bearings of the particular case, but also at the way in which its treatment might affect the minds of the Princes and Chiefs throughout the country. Anything which was calculated to excite alarm in their minds ought to be avoided until, with lapse of time, full faith in the stability of our present policy was established." These words of truth and wisdom could not have been altered at a more opportune moment. The independence of Kashmir has been considerably diminished, the Begum of Bhopal has been grossly insulted by the degradation of the Nawab Consort, and the annexation of Upper Burma is seriously contemplated, if it is not already a foregone conclusion. A solemn promise had been given to the ruler of Kashmir that no Resident should be stationed in his territory; but it has been broken. The late Maharaja Ranbir rendered eminent and valuable services to the British Government. On his death *Gazettes Extraordinary* were issued both by the Local and the Supreme Governments acknowledging those services. But scarcely had the ink with which these Gazettes were printed become dry when the status of the new Chief was greatly reduced. At the outset of his career he was visited with a pronounced mark of the displeasure of the Government, even though he signalised his accesion to the *guddi* by carrying out several important reforms and declared his earnest desire to effect many more. Bhopal had all along been held up as a model Native State; but the Begum has been compelled to acquiesce in a public affront to her husband and a European Minister is about to be forced upon her. It is all very well to say that she has unreservedly accepted the orders of Government which were recently communicated to her by Sir Lepel Griffin in open Durbar; but what could the poor lady do? And now Theebaw is to be deposed and his dominions are to be incorported with the Indian Empire. The demand of British manufacturers, who are naturally anxious to have new markets opened for their goods, for the annexation of UpperBurma is about to be complied with. That measure would have a very bad effect on the minds of the Native Princes, whose sympathies it is both the duty and the true, policy of the Paramount Power. to conciliate, cannot for a moment be doubted By resolute abstinence for more than a quarter of a century the British Government has begun to earn a character for justice and moderation. But it would be completely destroyed by the annexation of Upper Burma for the sake of English merchants. Such measures are calculated to undo the excellent work in the way of conciliating the Native Chiefs and gaining their confidence which has been done since the Mutiny by Lords Canning, Lawrence, Mayo, Northbrook, and Ripon. We cannot, therefore, protest too strongly against them. They have given a blow to the good faith of the British Government, from which it cannot hope to recover soon. All sensible and right-minded persons will agree with Lord Ripon in deprecating any deviation from the policy which has been pursued towards the Native States ever since the change inaugurated by Lord Canning after the Mutiny.

The observations of the late Viceroy on the question of abolishing the armies of the Native States of India possess a peculiar value. He had no hesitation whatever in saying that it was a great mistake to think that these armies constituted a very formidable force seriously threatening the British power. He pointed out that the so-called armies of the Native States constituted in reality, bodies of armed police rather than armies in the proper sense of the word; and that if these troops did not exist the Native Princes would have to substitute for them a Police force which would differ from them only in name or would be obliged to call in the aid of the British troops in every petty disturbance in their territories. The question of civilizing the armies of the Native States is one of great practical importance, and we rely on Lord Dufferin to solve it satisfactorily. Lord Ripon scouted the notion that the subjects of the Native States prefer British rule to the government of their own Princes. His Lordship said that although he had watched carefully for any indication of such a feeling he could discover nothing which led him to believe in its existence. Of course people living under a bad Native Government might at times wish that they were British subjects; but the subjects of a tolerably well-governed Native State would undoubtedly regret a transfer to British rule. The Englishman, in the plenitude of his insular pride, finds it extremely difficult to understand that any human being can ever object to be brought under the influence of the British laws and institutions which are, to his thinking, the best that have been yet devised by the genius of man. But he forgets that the loose slippers of an Oriental, suit the Indian better than the tight boot of the English; that his flowing robe and easy turban become him more than the heavy and close-fitting coat of the English. An intelligent Native gentleman once said to an English friend, "your rule is like your iron; it is very hard." The justness of this remark is fully appreciated by the inhabitants of the Native States. Lord Ripon bore testimony to the spirit of change and progress which is now observable in Feudatory India. His Lordship said he could easily point to many Native Princes of great promise who were devoting themselves heartily to the duties of their position. He thus concluded his lecture:—"On the whole, however, he thought he was justified in expressing a hope that the policy now pursued towards Native Princes was producing good results. There were, no doubt, some forms of government, if it be said, of which the British could not be patient, and the foremost among them he should put anything like a practice of cruelty, but he believed generally speaking the people on whose behalf an interference would be exercised would themselves prefer, except in very bad cases, that it should be carried no further than was really required to check the growth of serious evils. His Lordship went to state that in our dealings with Native States we must be guided by a single desire for the true welfare of princes and people alike. We had, as was not unnatural, vacillated in our policy on this subject; but every year that saw Lord Canning's principles maintained with unbroken fidelity would add to the confidence in our good faith and that feeling of security under our Government, upon which we might fairly rest the wondrous fabric of our Indian Empire; which if it was built up by the valour of our soldiers both of British and Native races, could only be upheld by a policy which implanted in the hearts of Princes and subjects a conviction that it was the firm resolve of the English people to fulfil their engagements, to make good their promises, and to stake their credit in the world upon the justice and the righteousness of their rule in India." This is the language of genuine statesmanship which we commend to all persons who are in any way connected with the administration of this empire. The true defence of India, it cannot be too carefully borne in mind, consists in laying deep and wide the foundations of contentment in the hearts of the Princes and people of the country.

ADMISSION OF NATIVES TO THE STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE.

LORD KIMBERLEY has declined to raise the present low limit of age for competitors for the Covenanted Civil Service on the ground that it would afford greater facilities to Natives of India, who according to his lordship, even now enjoy an advantage compared with homeborn candidates. And the late Secretary of State rejected Lord Ripon's proposal for holding an open competitive examination in this country for Native candidates partly from political considerations and partly from some misgiving as to the view which the Indian population might take of this method of selection, when it came to be understood. A satisfactory solution of the Civil Service question, according to Lord Kimberley, has been provided by the statute 33 Victoria, cap. 3, section 6, which became law fifteen years ago, when the Duke of Argyll was the Indian Minister. "The Act passed in 1870," wrote the late Secretary of State, "is in fact the remedy provided by Parliament itself for any inconvenience or injustice which the natives of India might be shown by experience, to suffer through the necessary adaptation of the examination in London to the circumstances of home-born rather than of Indian candidates for the Civil Service. I beg your attention to this statement, because I cannot but see that the nature of the Act of 1870 has been somewhat misconstrued in India, through the discussion which has arisen on one particular set of rules made under its provisions. Even allowing that the particular application of the Act criticised in many of the papers forwarded to me, may be open to objection, nevertheless the Act itself remains a measure of remarkable breadth and liberality. It empowers the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council, acting together, to frame rules under which natives of India may be admitted to any of the offices hitherto reserved to the Covenanted Civil Service, and appointments made under such, will override the restrictive provisions of any older Act of Parliament. The opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown was subsequently taken on the construction of the Act of 1870, and it would appear that there is no method of selecting natives for higher employment in India which the provisions of sections 6 would not allow to be attempted. Your Lordship will therefore perceive that I do not take the same view, as the Government of India, of the principles which Parliament has prescribed for your guidance and mine in dealing with the subject before me. Looking at the action of Parliament as a whole I do not think that it intended the examination held under statue 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 106, section 32, to be the primary method of selecting natives of India for the Civil Service, nor did it mean the provisions of the statute 33 Victoria, cap. 3, section 6 to fall into a secondary place."

We need hardly say that we do not agree in this view. The Natives of India cannot regard the Act of 1870 as a satisfactory solution of the Civil Service question. The framers of that Act, say what Lord Kimberley may, never intended that the mode of advancing Natives of India to higher employment laid down by it should be looked upon as the primary method of selecting our countrymen for the Civil Service. The statute 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 106, distinctly declares them eligible for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service through the door of competition. Lord Macaulay and other eminent statesmen to whom the credit for throwing up the Civil Service to open competition is due, never intended for a moment to exclude natives of India from that coveted Service. On the contrary, they fully expected that a certain number of Natives would gradually qualify themselves for an examination open to all subjects of the

Crown and would succeed in it. This was also recognized in most emphatic terms by the committee which was appointed in 1860 to consider the expediency of holding simultaneous examination of candidates in India and in England. That committee had no hesitation whatever in pronouncing in favour of a scheme for holding simultaneously two examinations, one in England and one in India, both being identical in their nature. They unanimously reported that such a measure would be the fairest and the most in accordance with the principles of general competition for a common object. The committee of 1860 had no reason to suppose that holding an open competitive examination in India for the Covenanted Civil Service would afford to a particular class of candidates greater facilities for succeeding in the examination. They held that the measure would be a bare act of justice and that common fairness demanded it. There can be no doubt that the Act of 1870 was not intended to supersede the provisions of 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 106. This is evident from the fact of Lord Cranbrook declining to accept the proposal made by the Government of Lord Lytton to the effect that when a special Native Service is constituted under 33 Victoria, cap. 3, section 6, the ordinary Covenanted Civil Service should no longer be open to Natives. Lord Cranbrook plainly told the Government of India that Parliament would never sanction such a retrograde and illiberal measure, and that he would not take upon himself the odium of proposing it. If, as Lord Kimbarley thinks, that later legislation of 1870 embodied the mature judgment of Parliament in this subject, Lord Cranbrook would have gladly come forward to give effect to the recommendation of Lord Lytton's Government. No intelligent and unprejudiced person can doubt that the method of selecting Natives for the Civil Service prescribed by the Act of 1870 was intended to occupy a secondary place. The immediate object of that measure was to compensate the Natives of India for the loss sustained by them through the abolition of the scholarships which had been founded by Sir Stafford Northcote (now Lord Iddesleigh) on the recommendation of Lord Lawrence's Government.

Though the statute Victoria 33, was passed in 1870, no effective steps were taken to carry it into operation until towards the close of Lord Lytton's reign. In 1879 some rules were issued with the sanction of the Senetary of State, authorizing the Government of India to appoint annually on the nomination of the several Local Governments, certain Native gentlemen of good family and education, not exceeding one-sixth of the total appointments to be given away by Civil Service competition each year. The status of the gentlemen to be thus appointed is not defined. In the notification of their appointments they are gazetted, not as members of the Covenanted Civil Service, but as members of the Statutory Civil Service, a branch of the public service which has recently been created. It is not known to what appointment they will hereafter be considered eligible and how their promotion is to be regulated. Only one thing seems to have been definitely settled, namely that the Native Civilians shall be paid one-third less the amount now paid to the European members of the Covenanted Civil Service. We readily admit that one of the chief recommendations in favour of the employment of qualified Natives in the higher offices of the state is economy. But it is only reasonable that the differentiation in pay should commence at a stage when it will less resemble a bare subsistence allowance. As for admission of Natives into the Statutory Civil Service, the question is not yet definitely settled. At first a system of nomination pure and simple was adopted, and in most of the Provinces it is still in force. In Bengal and Madras the present system for admission to the Statutory Civil Service is one of competitive examination tempered by selection first and last. The considerations which three and thirty years ago induced Parliament to throw the Covenanted Civil Service of India open to public competition apply with even greater force to this country. We have over and over again pointed out in these columns that Natives of India do not want a shorter and easier route to admission to the Covenanted Civil Service to be provided for them. On the contrary, they contemptuously decline all suggestions that some backstairs way into that service, especially suited to them, be created. We have always fought as strongly against such proposals as against the entire exclusion of our countrymen from the Civil Service. We take it for an axiom that the same preparation which Englishmen require to qualify them for the Covenanted Civil Service, is equally necessary for Natives of India. The difficulty of the competitive examination is the test which has been unanimously agreed upon as necessary to exclude from the service men who are unfit. We wish our countrymen to be subjected to the same test because we wish our unfit countrymen to be excluded. The appointment of a number of men to a special and inferior branch of the Civil Service by a system of nomination or of competitive examination tempered by selection, cannot compensate the Natives of India for the irreparable loss involved in their practical exclusion from the Covenanted Civil Service. In a word, we ask for fair play and no favor in the matter of the employment of Natives in the public service of their own country.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will hold a Durbar at the Belvedere on the 9th December to invest Raja Sourendro Narian Singh, Raja Promotho Bhusun De, Rai Gunga Bistoo Rai Bahadoor, Rai Khetter Chunder Banerjee Bahadoor, Moulavi Mohammed Usaf Khan Bahadoor and Rai Kedar Nath Chatterjee Bahadoor with their respective tittles.

IT IS said that Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, C. S., who is believed to have succeeded in his mission to China, is expected to return to India in a fortnight or so.

THE FOLLOWING telegram has been received from the Lieutenant-Governor, Cuttack, by Kumar Nil Krishna :—"Kumar Nil Krishna,—Lieutenant-Governor has heard with deep regret of the death of your father, Maharaja Komul Krishna Bahadur." The young Kumar and his brother Binoy Krishna have received letters of condolence from the following gentlemen:—Private Secretary to the Viceroy, the Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth, Kt., the Hon'ble Sir Stuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble H. A. Cockerell, C.S.I., and Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.

THE British House of Commons, elected in 1880, was dissolved by royal mandate on the 18th. It will be best remembered in history for the extension of franchise it has given to the people of Great Britain and the Redistribution of seats which it effected. The Liberal majority in it was overwhelming, but divided counsels stood seriously in the way of its effecting much good. The political actions of the Ministers were a series of blunders, and the number of votes of censure moved in the House was by no means small. Though such votes were always defeated, the revulsion of public feeling they caused was widespread and the effect is now being seriously felt. The elections for the new House commenced on the 23rd, and, as far as we can judge from the result, the Liberals have lost ground in every direction. It is too early yet to decide what will be the effect on the leading parties at the conclusion of the elections, but the chances are all in favor of the Conservatives. In the boroughs where Liberal sentiments are most prevalent, the Conservatives have already polled a majority, and there is every probability of their coming out with flying colors in the Counties. The noticeable incidents of the elections already made, are not many. The defeat of Lord Randolph Churchill in Birmingham was foreseen. He went to beard the lion in his den, and he could not escape being mauled. He has, however, come out with great success at Paddington. Most of his colleagues have retained their seats, while many Liberals of note have been unseated. Of persons of Indian repute, we notice Mr. Seton-Karr elected for St. Helen's ; Mr. J. M. Maclean for Oldham ; Sir Lewis Pelly for North Hackney, Sir Roper Lethbridge and Sir James Fergusson—all Conservatives—while, Mr. Digby, Mr. Mayne Mr. H. C. Plowden, and Mr. Lalmohun Ghose figure among the plucked. We must all regret deeply the failure of the last named gentleman. He started with fair prospects, and his election would have given great satisfaction to his countrymen. He was, however, a foreigner—a black man among the whites—and his chances were never very strong.

Since writing the above, news has been received that the Liberals have secured 131 seats, the Conservatives 128 and the Home Rulers 18. Messrs. J. K. Cross, Childers, Shaw Lefevre, Fowler, Stanley Sir Drummond Wolf and the Marquis of Lorne have all been defeated and Sir M. Hicks Beach, Messrs. Hibbert Labouchere, Bradlaugh Goschen, Chamberlain, W. H. Smith, Trevelyn, J. E. Gorst, W. E. Gladstone Bourke, Sir Richard Cross and Baron Worms have been returned.

THE GLOOMY prospects in the flooded and famine stricken district of Moorshidabad are gradually showing signs of a break up. According to the report of the District Magistrate, the rains now seem to be over, and the country is rapidly drying up. Consequently rapid progress is being made with the sowing of *rubbee* crops. An excellent crop is expected, and, in fact, the early *amun* has already been reaped. As for the other cold-weather crops, it is too early as yet to say how they will succeed, but they, too, are being sown on a very extensive scale, and it does not appear that the supply of seed-grain is at all insufficient. The amount advanced in the way of agricultural loans is Rs. 16,532 and these advances have doubtless enabled many to purchase seed who otherwise would have found it difficult to get what they required. The distribution is now proceeding rapidly, and the whole allotment will soon be laid out. Every care, it is said, has been taken to see that the loans were given to those ryots who stood in most need of them. In each case the sum advanced is small ; and there is good reason to believe that it is being applied in the purchase of seed-grains. It also appears that the loans are much appreciated by the more needy ryots to whom the advances have been made. The question as to whether the poorer classes will require any assistance in money to enable them to rebuild their houses is under consideration by the Relief Committee of the district, and if relief be needed the number of cases in which it is necessary will be determined. There has been hardly any loss of cattle, and therefore no pecuniary aid is required on that account. The distribution of a month's supply by way of charitable relief has cost the Relief Committee Rs. 3,500 in the Jungipore sub-division; but it is hoped that since the prospects have grown so much brighter, further assistance will not be needed in many cases in the shape of food-grain. There will of course be employment for the labouring classes on the district roads for some months to come. At present about 1,200 persons are working daily on the roads, and employment is provided in every quarter where there is any need of help of that kind. The distribution of charitable relief on the same principle, as has been adopted in the Jungipore sub-division, has not yet been completed in the other sub-divisions of the district, but it is expected that there, too, the work will be finished in a few days more. The cause of delay is that careful enquiries are being made in order to make it certain that the advances will reach the hands only of the most needy and of those who really require charitable aid.

We trust that delay caused by too careful enquiries will not frustrate charity and make the advances too late.

FOR A specimen of clever reporting we commend to our readers the report of the Faculty of Law of the Calcutta University on the Indian Copyright Bill. It is a jewel of its kind, so neat, so clear, so astute ! It seems that there was a want of unanimity about the vexed question of Copyright in newspaper telegrams, but this was not to be admitted, and yet the drafter of the report wanted to support the project, and this has been effected in a manner which sells the oppositionists

without letting them know that they are sold. Here is the para : " 7. Section 38 relates to newspaper telegrams. Without saying anything as to whether these telegrams ought to be protected at all, a question that may admit of doubt and discussion, we would beg to suggest that if section 38 is retained, the period of protection may be reduced from forty-eight hours (to which it might under the existing section extend) to thirty-six hours after the receipt of the telegram by the person to whom it is sent." So the propriety of the law is open to question, and the learned members of the Faculty, requested by Government to give their opinion, are not prepared to commit themselves to any opinion, leaving it to a majority of non-professional legislators to come to a decision ; but they have no doubt about the abstract superiority of 36 hours over 48, hours. We wonder if they had money to receive they would have accepted this rule of proportion. The dodge is complete and we doubt even if the *Pioneer* could have played it better.

THE FARCE of the Punjab University messing pie has not yet ended. At the meeting of the Senate, presided by Sir Charles Aitchison, the Chancellor, the question of accepting Dr. Leitner's resignation was hotly contested. Raja Harabans Singh could not spare him. He held, in a letter which was read, " that the University could ill afford to dispense with Dr. Leitner's services ; it had not yet acquired such firmness as would enable it to progress without his assistance. During the learned Doctor's absence in England, subscriptions had fallen off largely, which fact, together with the " recent complications," (meaning misapplication of trust funds) render it desirable, Raja Hurbans Singh considered, that Dr. Leitner should be asked to revoke his decision. Notwithstanding the learned Doctor's statement that he did not wish to revoke, and in spite of his protest, a formal amendment was proposed and seconded by Raja Hurbans Singh and Rai Kunya Lal respectively, to the effect that Dr. Leitner's resignation be not accepted. On votes being taken, it appeared that Raja Hurbans Singh was in favour of the motion ; but that the rest of the Senate was not. *Victrix causa deis placuit, sed victa Catoni.* The original motion was then put ; and carried by a large majority, including Dr. Leitner himself." This however did not suffice to stop the noncontents. Letters were now produced from Khalifa Mahomed Hussain and Lalla Sanjhi Mull. " The former considered that if Dr. Leitner was bent on resigning, it would be proper to accept his resignation with an expression of regret and of thanks for his great services, also recommending that a medal should be given in his honor. Lalla Sanjhi Mull likewise dilated on the value of Dr. Leitner's services, his meritorious discharge of complicated and difficult duties, his " fightings with malicious enemies," (meaning the Bengali residents and others who opposed the formation of the University) and so on ; speaking of him as the chief founder of the University, and the father and friend of the natives. Finally he desired to propose that the University should bestow on its retiring Registrar a tangible reward of Rs. 20,000. Raja Hurbans Singh was understood to " second *karo*" this proposition." The Lalla and the Raja were sensible men in their way, and, had they backed the proposition by putting down Rs. 10,000 each, the matter would have assumed a very practical and satisfactory form. This however was not done, and the Lalla remained content with having had his fling at those who did not agree with him. The funds of the University are evidently not very flourishing, for otherwise there would have been no occasion for the " misapplication" of trust funds, and a resolution to pay, without having the wherewithal to make the payment, was so awkard that no one could be found to support it. A vote of thanks was next suggested, but Dr. Leitner would have none of it. He would, we fancy, have waived his objection, had the purse question been carried ; but he is too sensible to care for empty praise when the solid pudding is withheld. This was of course the last act of the drama ; but an epilogue has just been got up. It comes in the form of a telegram from Sir Lepel Griffin to Dr. Leitner :— " Indore, 19th November. In order publicly to show how entirely I am in accord with you in your efforts to maintain the principles on which we founded the University, and which I do not think are adequately asserted by the Senate, I have to-day forwarded my resignation of my fellowship." Well done, Sir Lepel ! Don't spare those who misapply trust funds or those who shield such wrong-doers. A Sir Lepel or two among the Calcutta dons would be useful.

WE HAVE HAD frequent occasions of noticing the disgraceful state of affairs in the crowded thorough fares of the business quarters of Northern Calcutta, particularly Burabazar, China Bazar and Radhabazar and we wonder how long the authorities propose to sleep quietly over the matter. We surely are not to understand that trifling matters like these can never be permitted to disturb their serene temperament. Any one having occasion to visit Burabazar of a cool evening, will be in a position to bear testimony to the correctness of our remarks, and will feel that public convenience is being recklessly sacrificed and public safety thoughtlessly risked. The dirty narrow lanes, called streets by courtesy, the motely crowd of buyers, sellers, *dalals* and sightseers and, above all by the no means unimportant factor of business, the carter, cart and bullocks present a really horrible picture, which any one having regard for the safety of his life and limbs cannot be very easily induced to revisit. To crown the confusion, crafty tradesmen, will be noticed turning the public roads into private courtyards and not unfrequently blocking up the narrow pathway, intently engaged in the delightful process of unpacking huge bales and packages which will bring him ever so much gold. And where, resignedly asks the be wildered pedestrian or the more unfortunate occupier of a carriage, is the guardian of peace, detailed to keep order and hold the unruly *garwan* in check ? At the distant crossing a solitary red pugree is seen loitering listlessly, perchance leisurely chewing a fragrant and delicious pan from a neighbouring stall, utterly regardless of all that passes round him and unmoved, though life and limb be at stake. And we do not talk of life and limb being at stake, lightly, as it has positively come to our knowledge, that life and limb are actually at stake and very often. Only the other day four gentlemen who had the misfortune of going ashopping to Burabazar, were badly injured by the projecting axle of a cart, as the carter would heed no warning or remonstrance in his anxiety to go ahead of his brother carter and did not seem to mind much if he thrust in a couple or two of human beings between his cart and the shop wall, and occurrence like these take place in the presence of constables who elicit admiration by maintaining unperturbed temper. It would surely not be too much to expect, that the authorities will at once ensure improved police arrangements for keeping order in these crowded thoroughfares.

ON THE morning of the 21st instant His Excellency the Viceroy witnessed various sports at Jeypore e. g. elephant, deer, antelope buffalo and wild boar fights. The sports being attended with great cruelty were not much relished by the Viceroy. His Highness the Maharaja's palace and stables were inspected and at night there was a grand dinner, brilliant illuminations and fire-works. On the following morning the Viceroy left for Bhurutpore and reached it in the evening. The usual visits, Durbar, shooting, dinner, illuminations and fire-works came off on the 23rd. The Viceregal party left Bhurtpur, on November 24, for Deeg, where the famous palaces of the old Maharajas of Bhurtpur and the well-known fortress of that name are situated. There was some fine duck shooting on the 25th, after which the Viceroy, accompanied with the Maharana of Dholepore drove out to Fatepur Sikri, to visit the famous ruins there. From Sikri the Viceroy drove to Agra, having abandoned the original arrangement to proceed there by train. The Viceroy's entry into Agra was a very poor affair as regards the grandeur of the procession. The Viceregal party were completely fagged after their long drive from Bhurtpur, of 33 miles, and immediately after their arrival in Camp they retired to rest until dinner. On the 26th the party drove out to visit the Taj. At night there was a levee, which was largely attended.

Sir Lepel Griffin arrived at Agra on the 27th and had a long interview with the Viceroy about the Bhopal affairs which are by no means settled yet. On the 28th the Viceroy visited the Maharajas of Bhurtpore and Dholepore, who came to Agra to attend him. The Counteses of Dufferin visited the Maharanee of the Dholepore in the afternoon. The College Committee presented an address, to which the Viceroy replying, paid a high compliment to the public of Agra for efforts on their part to support and encourage higher education and private enterprise. The College is no longer a Government institution, but is purely maintained by local public subscriptions.

The report regarding the restoration of the fortress of Gwalior to the Maharaja Sindia is confirmed. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal as a reward for Sindia's well proved loyalty. The military authorities have as usual protested against the restoration, but it will be given over on the occasion of the forthcoming Viceregal visit. Sindia will have, however, to pay for all the military buildings erected.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, reached Puri on the 24th, having visited Khandagiri and Bhubuneshar *en route* from Kuttack. He was received at the Sun Pillar and Lion Gate of the temple of Juggernauth, where the municipal address was read. The Rajahs of Puri and Nilgiri were present to receive the Lieutenant-Governor, who returned to the temples in the evening to witness the illuminations. On the morning of the 25th His Honor inspected all the public offices, and embarked for the Chilka Lake tracts to see the relief works. Sir Rivers will return to Chandbally by sea, and thence proceed by canal to Balasor. Lady and Miss Rivers Thompson will return direct to Calcutta from Chandbally.

THE NEWS received from Burma last week was both scanty and unimportant which fact gave rise to various idle speculations and vague rumours about reverses having befallen the British arms and 400 soldiers having been killed in the engagement near Menhla and so forth. We are however glad to learn that these rumours have not the slightest foundation and that the fact of Burmese news being scanty and unimportant is to be accounted for either by the supposition that the representatives of the press with the expeditionary force, must be under an inordinately severe consorship which disables them from holding free communication or that General Pendergrast must be far beyond the reach of telegraphic communication. The former supposition seems to be the less probable, considering that the Government supply of news is said to be equally scanty and unimportant.

News was received at Rangoon, on November 22, that the expedition had reached Mingyan, which is about 100 miles below Mandalay, after having captured Mugway and Yannanyoung without opposition. Three Italians, Comotto, Molinary and Benedetti, who assisted the Burmese operations were also capture. Press messages from the front have been stopped. It is believed that some facts in connection with the late fight at Minhla are being suppressed. No reliable particulars of the casualties are procurable. Theebaw has issued another proclamation accusing the English heretics of attempting to destroy the Buddhist religion and so on. The fleet reached Koojin above Yennangyoung without having encountered any further opposition. The Burmese retired all along the line of the river. One of the two forts that defend the channel of the river at Number Two Island was taken on the 23rd. Further opposition was expected at Mengoon. It is reported from up-country that the King has announced his intention of taking the field against the British. At Menhla a determined resistance was offered and a hand-to-hand fight took place in the enclosure, which was defended by about five hundred men. Minhla is the only place where a garrison has been left, and it consists of two Companies of European and four of native troops. Mr. R. Phayre, Deputy Commissioner, has been left there as Civil Officer under orders of the Commandant, with instruction to secure the co-operation of the local Woons and officials in pacifying the country, but so far only the priests and people have come in. The higher officials may be expected to hold aloof till Mandalay falls. According to the latest information by the steamer which arrived from the frontier the expedition had on Saturday before last reached Sillaymyo, and not Mingyan, 30 miles below Pagan. It had met with no opposition, but expected fighting at the latter place. It is said that the Government of India have arranged to appoint four Deputy Commissioners with four assistants for the conduct of the administration in Upper Burma after its annexa-

tion. They have also ordered the plant for the construction of railways throughout the province. Mr. Archibald Colquhoun has been nominated a Deputy Commissioner of the first grade in the new Commission. Some outlying detachments on the frontier have been ordered to proceed along the frontier in pursuit of some dacoits and runaway Burmese soldiery who have crossed over into British territory and committed depradations.

Pagan was captured on the 22nd without any opposition. The Burmese abandoned their guns and two of their steamers were found sunk close to the bank. A military post with a civil officer has been established, Myngan has also been taken and eleven guns captured, and another military post has been established with a civil officer. The force was expected to arrive off Ava on Thursday and to reach Mandalay on Friday. Mr. Phayer the civil officer at Menhla telegraphs, that a successful engagement took place at Pagan on the 24th. At Menhla the Burmese artillerymen are reported to have worked their guns well and in the stockade to the rear of the fort the fighting was desperate. It was not, indeed, till the Burmese saw their killed and wounded lying in heaps, that they showed their backs. The lanch *Kathleen* was nearly destroyed by the explosion of a torpedo in a Burmese barge moored to the bank which she approached.

THE death of King Alphonso XII on the 25th instant, at the early age of 28, is announced. The king has left no son behind him and his only daughter Princess Marie de Las Mercedes will probably succeed him as the Queen of Spain, Queen Christina acting as regent during her minority. The Ministry has resigned and a Liberal Ministry is being formed. Alphonso who came to the Spanish throne early in 1875, brought all national troubles to a close and his short reign was marked by moderation and manliness, which secured him the support of popular sympathy. Don Carlos, who was only lately travelling India, is a powerful pretender to the Spanish throne and the troubles of Spain may not have ended yet.

THE SECRETARY of State has sanctioned the extension of the Jodhpore State Railway to the salt mines, and work will begin upon the extension immediately. The Jodhpur State will meet the expenditure from current savings.

A SERIOUS riot occurred at Broach on the 22nd. A number of Mahomedans, locally known as Tulavias, who considered they had a grievance, created a disturbance, killing Police Superintendent Prescott and wounding two constables. Five of the rioters were killed.

A REBELLION has broken out in Nepal. The Prime Minister has been murdered and the Maharaja taken prisoner. The Resident Colonel Berkeley is absent from Katamandu on tour.

A FORCE of 800 Soudanese rebels has arrived before Koshay. The Cameron Highlanders are preparing to resist them.

THE death of the Thakore of Patiala is reported.

FOLLOWING close upon the late unfortunate wreck of the P and O Company's Mail Steamer *Indus*, we have to record the loss of the City Line Steamer *City of Manchester* bound for England from Calcutta. The vessel has been wrecked off Ushant, a small island on the coast of Brittany. The passangers and crew, however, have been saved.

THE Prince of Wales has instituted an Empire Lodge of Freemasons for Indians and Colonials.

THE *Standard* publishes a telegram, stating that Ayoub Khan, having broken his parole, has been committed to prison; and adds that he will probably be deported to India.

Ayoub Khan having made his submission to the authorities, the guards placed over him have been decreased. He asks an annuity from the British Government.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned books and pamphlets:—

1. Accounts relating to trade by land of British India with foreign countries from April to July 1885.
2. Ditto Ditto from April to August 1885.
3. Seventeenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal for the year 1884.
4. Report of the Administration of the Stamp Department for 1884-85.
5. Report of the Administration of the Salt Department 1884-85.
6. Report on the Police Administration of the Province of Assam, for 1884.
7. Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Punjab for 1884-85.
8. Indian Meteorological Memoirs by H. F. Blanford Esqr F. R. S.
9. Statistical papers for May 1885.
10. Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department Government of India for 1884-85.
11. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. November 1885.
12. Printers, Stationers and Kindered Traders' Effective Advertiser for November 1885.
13. New India by H. J. S, Cotton Esq.
14. Anunda Kadumvini—a monthly Journal.
15. Vaisaik Tutwa.
16. The New Testament—Translated from E. to B. by Christian Bomwetsch Esq.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY—IN cases OF DEBILITY and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial result. Rowlands Dalton, Esq. District Medical Officer, Bury St Edmunds, writes:—"In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength, which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel "out of condition," I take it, unmixed with any thing, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparation." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sole only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
H. H. the Maharaja of Dinagepore	19	0	0
Pundit Joynarrain Bajpye, Nagpore	13	4	0
Dr. Ramdas Sen, Berhampore	13	4	0
T. Shashia Iyengar Esq., Dewan of Mysore	13	4	0
Raja Budyanath Pundit, Cuttuck	13	4	0
T. Nurohari Rao Esq., Mysore	13	4	0
Moulvie Fozil Koreem, Mymensingh	13	4	0
Raja Jogodindronath Roy Bahhadoor, Nattore	19	0	0
Belgaum Native General Library	15	0	0
C. C. Kirkpatrick Esq., Hoshearpur	6	10	0
Vice Chairman Sassiram Municipality	2	8	0
Secy. Anjuman Refa, Gonda	13	4	0
News Paper Reading Club, Behar	13	4	0
H. H. the Maharaja of Hutwa	13	4	0
Bitul Reading Club	13	4	0
Raja Isurripersad Gorgo Bahadoor, Maisadul	13	4	0
H. Solomon Esq., Comillah	11	8	0
Rai Radhagobind Roy Saheb, Bahadur Dinagepore	13	4	0
W. B. Jones Esq., London	19	9	6
Babu Okhoy Coomar Mookerjee, Gazeepore	1	0	0
" Ashootosh Ghose, Chundernagore	13	4	0
" Jogendra Nath Mullick, Midnapore	6	10	0
" Robi Chunder Surmah, Darrang	13	4	0
" Bunko Behary Ruksee, Pakour	6	10	0
" Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty, Hooghly	6	10	0
" Banymadhub Bajpye, Kissoregunge	10	0	0
" Dinnonath Sircar, Cuttuck	13	4	0
" Balmookund Dauee, Ranchee	13	4	0
" Kanty Chunder Mookerjee, Jorhat	13	4	0
" Brindabone Chunder Bose, Baksha	13	4	0
" Kassy Chunder Mookerjee, Muzafferpore	6	10	0
" Sreenath Roy, Ajmere	6	10	0
" Peary Mohun Gossain, Contai	19	0	0
" Bhugobutty Churn Ghose, Rawalpindi	3	4	0
" Bany Madhub Bhattacharjee, Lucknow	6	10	0
" Khetter Mohun Palit, Lucknow	3	5	0
" Gonesh Chunder Mohapatter, Cuttuck	10	0	0
" Charoo Chunder Chatterjee, Paikpara	3	5	0
" Sreenath Ghose, Chittagong	6	4	0
" Mohendronath Dutt, Hazaribaugh	6	10	0
" Kanty Chunder Banerjee, Gya	6	10	0
" Monmohun Chunder, Purneah	3	0	0
" Sarodapersad Bysack, Narora	6	10	0
" Bepinbehary Bose, Dacca	13	4	0
" Umakant Das, Agurtola, Tippera	7	12	0
" Issan Chunder Biswas, Banka	6	2	0
" Hem Chunder Mitter, Motihari	6	0	0
" Biddyadhur Das, Furreedpur	13	4	0
" Bosunt Coomar Neogi, Bankoora	5	0	0
" Shumbhoo Chunder Dey, Hooghly	5	0	0

ERRATUM.

Read Ram Chunder Chatterjea, Rungpore Rs. 16-9 for Rs. 13-4.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, 25*th November*, 1885.

Note.—Read M C for Magistrate and Collector: D M D C for Deputy Magistrate and Dy Collector, J M D C for Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector D S J for District Sessions Judge; O for Officiating; S D C for Sub-Deputy Collector; A M for Assistant Magistrate.

General—16th Novr Mr —R F Rampini, O D S J, 24-Pergbs, to act in the first gde, D S J, for 24th Sept.

Mr E H Ruddock, M C, Rajshahye, to act in the first gde, M C from 13th Sept.

Mr R Cornish, O M and C, Midnapore, to act in second gde, M C, from 10th Sept.

Mr C W Bolton, O M C, to act in second gde, M C, from 13th Sept.

Mr H J H Fasson, O M C, Backergunge, to act in second gde, M C, from 13th Sept.

Mr L R Forbes, O D Comr, Sonthal Perghs, to act in second grade, D Comrs, from 16th Octr.

17th Novr—The order of the 18th July last grating priv leave for twenty six days to Mr Horace A Cockerell, C S I, Member of the Board of Revenue, is cancelled.

20th Novr—Mr H G Cooke, C S, extension of furlough for two months.

The Lieut-Govr. accepts the resignation of Mr W H Chase as Capt in the N B V Rifle Corps.

Baboo Prankissen Roy, D M and D C, Pooree, is allowed leave for ten days, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 4th Aug. 1885.

21st November—Mr F H Harding, J M and D C, to act in the first gde of J M and D C, and is posted to the sudder station of the dist Sarun.

Mr H P Peterson, A M and C, to act in the first gde of J M and D C, and is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Dinagepore.

Mr F W V Peterson, D S J of Jessore, is apptd to be D S J of Purneah.

In modification of the order of the 16th Oct last, Mr H Lee A M and C, is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Bhagulpore.

M Lee to act in the first grade of J M and D C from the date on which he joined his apptmt.

Mr J A Craven, D M and D C, Sonthal Perghs, is vested with the powers of C under Act X of 1870 in that dist,

23rd Novr—Mr C P Casperaz, A M and C, is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Chittagong, to act in the first gde of J M and D C.

Mr E N Baker, U-Secy to the Govt of Bl, is allowed leav for three months, from 25th inst.

Mr E F Ainsle, D M and D C, Palamow, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for fourteen days from 4th prox,

Mr W H Page, O D and S J, Dacca, to act as D and S J of Furreedpore.

Mr T D Beighton, D and S J, is apptd to be D and S J of Furreedpore.

Mr Beighton is apptd to act as D and S J of Moorshedabad, during the absence of Mr R M Towers, until further order.

Mr F H M Laughlin, D and S J Furreedpore, is apptd to be D and S J of Jessore.

Police—17 Nov—The priv leave for the three months, granted to Mr P A Sandilands, Asst Supdt of Police, has been commuted by H M's Secy of Ste for India into leave on medl certe for twelve months.

20th Novr—The priv leave for three months granted to Mr H C Clogstoun has been commuted by H M's Secy of Ste for India of leave on medl certe for six months.

24th Novr—Mr G J Cawley, Dist Supdt of Police, Manbhoom, is allowed leave for three mo, from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr J A P Soeyd, Asst Supdt of Police, is apptd to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Manbhoom, during the absence of Mr G J Cawley or u. f. o.

Jail—20th Novr—The priv leave for three mo granted to Mr H M Owen has been commuted by H M's Secy of Ste for Indi into leave on medl certe for nine months.

Registration—18th Novr—Moulvie Nisar Ali is apptd on probn for six mo, to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Behar in the dist of Patna, vice Syed Tassaduq Hossain, resigned.

24th Novr—Baboo Ramji Parshad is apptd to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Pupri, in the dist. of Mozufferpore, on probn for six mo, from date on which he assumes charge of that office.

Education—18th Novr—Baboo Dina Nath sen, Asst Insptr of schools, Dacca Divn, is allowed leave for one mo and 27 days, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

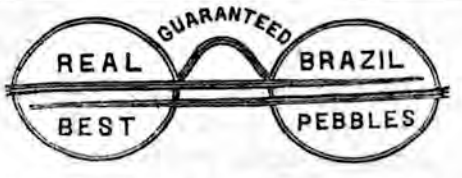
Baboo Tarak Nath Sen, D Inspr of schools, Dacca, to act as Asst Inspr of Schools, Dacca Divn, in addn to his own duties, during the absence of Baboo Dina Nath Sen, or u f.o.

20th Novr—Baboo Koilash Chandra Sen, Asst Insptr of Schools, Chittagong Divn, was on leave from 24th July to 6th Sept, 1885, both days inclusive.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

A Situation of Rs. 50 per month is open to a Book-Keeper who can advance Rs. 25,000 to an old established business in Calcutta—Apply to Printer.



Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles	Rs.	25	0 0
Silver " " "	"	10	0 0
Steel " " "	"	6	0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver	"	6	0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal	"	10	0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of	"	10	0 0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

Reduced Price! Reduced Price!! Reduced Price!!!

40 Sorts of American Vegetable seeds previously advertised at Rs. 6/ is now to be had at Rs. 4/ a packet. This contains cabbages of sorts with portraits on each paper of seed and brief instruction for sowing and put up in tin in America.

20 Sorts of English Vegetable seeds at Rs. 2/8 a packet.

20 Sorts of double American choice flower-seeds at Rs. 2 per packet.

15 Sorts of English flower seeds at Rs. 1/8 per packet.

Country Vegetable seeds 15 sorts at Re. 1 per packet.

12 Sorts of English shrub seeds at Re. 1 per packet.

8 Sorts of English Creeper seeds at Re. 1 per packet.

Mahogni seed at /8 per tola.

Camellia seed at /12 per tola.

Benares, Langra Mangoes, Naspatti Rewla lime, Guavas Plums and Mangoes for Durbhangah Trading Company especially those that ripen in Bhadra and Asheen, Mozufferpore Lichees and Haseepur Langra Mangoes, also Camellia Joponica plants large and robust ones at present available for sale. Price list for these plants can be had here on application with half anna Stamp.

All applications should be addressed and the remittances made to

HURIDAS CHATTERJEE,
Manager Pikeparah Nursery company
Cossipore, Calcutta.

Inundations Distress Relief Fund.

A Meeting of the Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to collect funds for the relief of sufferers from the effects of the late floods, was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, the 3rd instant, when the following subscriptions were announced. Further subscriptions are earnestly solicited, and will be received by the Bank of Bengal or its Branches and by District Officers.

		Rs.
Sir Rivers Thompson	...	1,000
H. H. Maharaja of Durbhanga	...	2,500
H. H. the Maharani of Durbhanga	...	500
Nawab Abdul Gunny Meah and „ Ahsanoollah Bahadur	...	8,000
Babu Joykissen Mookerjee	...	1,000
Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore K. C. S. I.	...	2,500
Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.	...	1,000
„ Pran Kissen Law & Co.	...	1,000
„ Begg, Dunlop & Co.	...	500
Maharaja Norendro Krishna Bahadur	...	500
Messrs. Geo. Henderson & Co.	...	250
„ Schoene, Kilburn & Co.	...	250
H. A. Cockerell Esq.	...	200
Babu Bejoy Kissen Mukerjee	...	100
S. E. J. Clarke Esq.	...	50
Babu Mohohur Mukerjee	...	50
„ Hurryhur Mukerjee	...	50
„ Nobokissen Mukerjee	...	10
Total.....		19,460

S. E. J. CLARKE,
Secretary,
Inundations Distress Relief Fund.

THE SANSKRIT BOOKS FOR SALE.

মূল, শ্রুতি, সূত্র, ভাষ্য, টীকা ও দীপিকা (যাঁহার যাহা আছে) এবং বাঙ্গালা অনুবাদ সহিত নিম্নলিখিত গ্রন্থগুলি বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত আছে। ১৬ খানি উপনিষৎ—মূল্য ১৫।৵০ আনা। পঞ্চদশী—মূল্য ৬।০ টাকা, মাশুল ৵০ আনা। মহর্ষি কপিল-প্রণীত "সাংখ্যদর্শন" প্রবচন-ভাষ্য সহিত—মূল্য ৪৲ টাকা, মাশুল তিন আনা। পাতঞ্জলদর্শন—মূল্য ১।৵০ আনা, মাশুল /০ আনা। শাণ্ডিল্যসূত্র বা ভক্তিমীমাংসা—মূল্য ১৲ টাকা, মাশুল /০ আনা। সাংখ্যসার—মূল্য ১।৵০ আনা, মাশুল /০ আনা। দুইটী টীকা সহিত বেদান্তসার এবং সিদ্ধান্তবিন্দুসার, নিরঞ্জনাষ্টক ও হস্তামলক একত্রে এই চারি খানির—মূল্য ১।৵০ আনা, মাশুল /০ আনা। শঙ্করাচার্য্যের আত্মবোধ ও অপরোক্ষানুভূতি একত্রে এই দুই খানির মূল্য ১৲ টাকা, মাশুল /০ আনা। প্রবোধচন্দ্রোদয় নাটক ও শঙ্করাচার্য্যের তত্ত্বোপদেশ একত্রে এই দুই খানির মূল্য ২।০ আনা, মাশুল ৵০ আনা। শ্রীমহেশচন্দ্র পাল, যোড়াসাঁকো ১৪১ নং বারাণসী ঘোষের ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

Description of a Large Clock now under Construction by the undersigned, which will be on view at their show Rooms during October.

THE CLOCK is an 8 day spring striking clock, striking the hours on a large full toned gong and chiming the quarters on 8 Bells, which can be changed to the Cambridge chimes (which are on 4 Bells.) In connection with the clock there is a perpetual Calendar which gives the correct days of all the various months including the 29 days of February in the Leap year. There is also a military Procession worked by the clock representing various branches of the British Army consisting of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry and the staff in review order, there is also a sentry on duty who salutes, a Drummer who beats the Drum, a Bugler who raises his Bugle to his mouth every few minutes, the whole of these figures are arranged at the top of the dial. There is also a Musical Instrument which is discharged by the clock and plays whilst the Procession is marching in review.

Near the bottom of the clock is placed a military Band which is concealed by a curtain and which is raised every hour when the Music is playing and the procession moving and falls again immediately after the clock has struck and remains drawn until the next hour. The case is made of Ebonized Mahogony and is about 6 feet high, 3 feet 6 inches wide and 2 feet 6 inches deep, ornamented with Brass mounts consisting of a large Vase at top and a large Pine at each corner of top of body of case, a large bell shaped dome with brass ornaments, each side of body of case in front are brass figures flowers and wreaths and is supported on Lions Claw-feet with men's heads. The circles on the dial to show minutes, hours, days of the month &c., are engraved and silvered, the centre and sides of the dial are richly enamelled. At the sides of the Case are massive brass ornamental handles and ornamental fret work.

COOKE & KELVEY
CALCUTTA,
MANUFACTURERS
Of the Large Mechanical and Musical Clocks Supplied to the Government of India

ALSO

Manufacturers of the Oriental Musical and Mechanical Clock,

Supplied to the Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tgore.

COOKE & KELVEY
WATCHMAKERS

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

The sufferers from the floods and earth-quake will only obtain Cabbages, Carrots, Turnips, Radish, pees Cauliflower Etc. Etc. free of charge even the postage will be paid by me as in the previous occasion. Each application will bear the approval of known men either Government Officials of any rank, school masters, head Pundits, Zemindar or Talukdur Etc. Etc. of the place.

The free distribution ceases from the 15th of Aughran next.

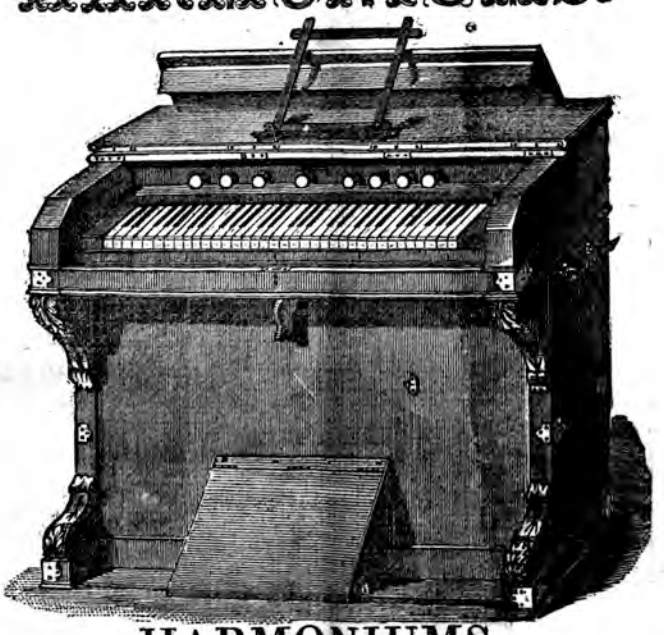
NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEE.
Pikeparah Nursery,
Cossipur, Calcutta, Novr. 1885.

WANTED immediately for the Serampore Academy a Senior Teacher B. A. and two junior teachers undergraduate. Salary Rs. 45 and 15 respectively. Candidates applying must serve at least for a year. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Managing Proprietor of the Serampore Academy.

SERAMPORE,
Queen Street.

HARMONIUMS.

HAROLD & CO. CALCUTTA.



HAROLD & CO. CALCUTTA.

HARMONIUMS.

HARMONIUM, "**DOUBLE DIAPASON,**" 5 OCTAVES, 14 STO PS, IN SOLID POLISHED OAK CASE ... ... Cash Rs. 500

HARMONIUM, 5 OCTAVES, 13 STOPS, IN POLISHED PLAIN OAK CASE .. ... „ „ 450

HARMONIUM, 5 OCTAVES, 8 STOPS, IN SOLID POLISHED OAK CASE .. ... „ „ 250

HARMONIUM, 5 OCTAVES, 3 STOPS, IN POLISHED SOLID OAK CASE ... ... „ „ 200

HARMONIUM, "**NEW MODEL COTTAGE,**" 5 OCTAVES, IN POLISHED SOLID OAK CASE ... ... „ „ 160

HARMONIUM, "**GOTHIC COTTAGE,**" 5 OCTAVES, SOLID AMERICAN WALNUT CASE ... ... „ „ 150

HARMONIUM, WITH EXPRESSION STOP, 5 OCTAVES, PLAIN OAK CASE .. „ „ 135

HARMONIUM, 5 OCTAVES, IN PLAIN OAK CASE ... ... „ „ 120

HARMONIUM, 4 OCTAVES, IN PLAIN OAK CASE ... ... „ „ 100

HAROLD & CO.'S "HARMONINO," 4 OCTAVES, from F to F, of SOLID WOOD, with EXPRESSION KNEE SWELL .. .. „ „ 90

The "**Harmonino**" is in fact a small Harmonium, adapted for music with Harmony. The voicing is peculiarly soft and sympathetic, and all the marks of expression can be produced by the knee-swell.

HAROLD & CO.'S "Melodino," 3 Octaves, from F to F, of SolidWood, with expression Knee-Swell . „ „ 75

The above exquisitely toned Instrument has been made expressly for the perform ance of Melodies, Tunes, Songs, and for any kind of solo for the Voice, the Flute the Violin, the Cornopean, or for any other Solo Instrument. Music written for the above Instruments, either with or without accompaniment, for the Piano, can be played on the "Melodino."

HAROLD & CO., 3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

F. & C. OSLER
Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. / PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. / CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS
CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.
MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF
KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.
MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL
Table Glassware.
MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER
Glass Furniture.
IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE
Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC
Venetian Mirrors.
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL
Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden Calcutta. Post free, at—4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11' 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad. Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the HeadOffice and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BY APPOINTMENT,

To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj

OF BURDWAN.

B. L. SEN & CO.,

KOBIRAJ, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

Adi Ayur Veda Medical Hall,

No. 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.

CALCUTTA

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 4 *Annas*

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens week and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1 *Postage &c.,* 6 *Annas.*

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising, seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleet, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weekness of the brain from excessive mental labour, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 *grains Per Rupee or Rs.* 24 *per Tolah.*

Postage 4 *Annas.*

All the above preparations are prefectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

A detailed Price List and book of direction of other important medicines may be had gratis on application.

BENOD LAL SEN KOBIRAJ,

Proprietor.

NOTICE.

Private-Offers will be received for the purchase (as a whole or in parts) of the following Machinery at the late works of the Indian Portland Cement Company, Sealdah.

One 30P Lancashire boiler 22.0″ × 6.0″ by Leunox Lange & Co. flues fitted with galloway tubes.

One Donkey feed pump for two boilers, by Normandy & Co.

One pair of High Pressure Coupled Horizontal Engines, Cylinders 15in. dia 30in. stroke by Leunox Lange & Co.

Two double 4ft. 6in. dia Flour Mills by Turner of Ipswich fitted with French Burr Stones Wrot Iron Hoppers, Elevators and Cranes.

Two 12in. Jaw stone-breakers by Pollock and Pollock.

Seven 4.6″ dia French Burr Stones.

One Cast Iron framed Grindstone 36in. dia 8in wide.

APPLY to—

MARILLIER AND EDWARDS,

1. Hastings Street, Calcutta, Agents for the Trustees for the debenture holders.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS:

WHOLESALE, RETAIL & GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, IMPORTERS OF

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

Fitted with Patent Lever Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.....	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36 inches.
Breadth ...	10	12	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24 ,,
Depth	8½	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24 ,,
Rs.....	42-0	50-0	55-0	60-0	65-0	70-0	80-0	90-0	100-0	110-0	120-0 each.

Wrought-iron Bands with Hasps and Staples for Padlocks are fitted when extra security is required, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under:—

Rs. 15-0 15-0 15-0 19-0 19-0 19-0 23-0 23-0 26-0 26-0 26-0 each.

Capacity of above Safes for holding Rupees, if in Bags, containing one thousand each.

Rs. 1,000 2,000 3,000 5,000 7,000 10,000 12,000 16,000 19,000 24,000 28,000 each.

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

T. E. Thomson & Co. have also always in stock Fire and Thief-Resisting Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Milners make.

CASH AND PAPER BOXES.

LOCKS OF ALL KINDS AND AT VARIOUS PRICES.

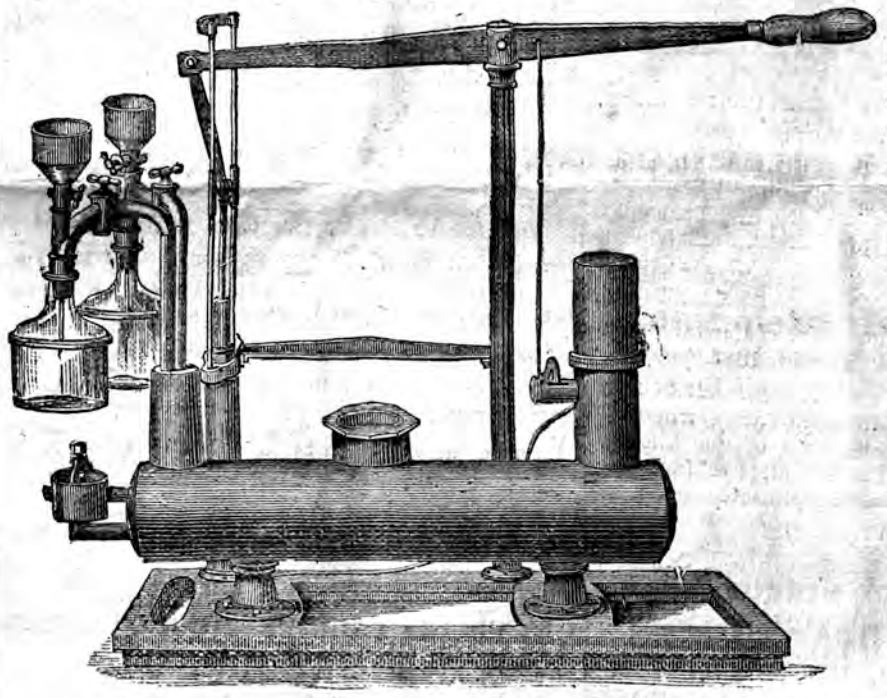
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 20 minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250

2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 190

For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 275

For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 375

Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ... Cash Rs. 10-4

Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.

Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c. ... ... Cash Rs. 22

ARLINGTON & CO.,

3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1*s* 6*d*, 3*s*, 5*s*, 6*d*.,

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

ALBERT NURSERY.

No. 20 GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

Sitee, Calcutta.

RARE and genuine mango grafts of upwards of 50 qualities, Litchis of the superior kinds and other fruit plants, and seedlings, foreign and indigenous, crotons, begonias, aralias, anthuriums, dieffenbachias, marantas, ferns and lycopodiums, creepers, and other flower and ornamental foliaged plants and shrubs of the choicest varieties and acclimatised and imported flower and vegetable seeds from the first seedsmen, are carefully packed and despatched at reasonable rates. Catalogues on application with one anna postage stamp.

TARINY CHURN GHOSE B.A., B.L.
Proprietor.

NOTICE,

Is hereby given that a prize of Rs. 50 will be given by the Rajshahye Silk Exhibition Committee for the best pamphlet in Bengali about rearing cocoons. The pamphlet should be written in as simple Bengali as possible and sent to the undersigned by the 31st of December next.

E. H. RUDDOCK,
Rajshahye Magistracy, } Magistrate.
The 16th November 1885.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President :
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.
Vice-Presidents :
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,500,000
Paid up Capital	£625,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT
Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,340,918
Annuity Fund	£500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH
Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.
General Agents for India :—MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age nex Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
30	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on especial terms.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES,
CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER
FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 Camac Street.

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT.

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

C. LAZARUS & CO.

GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS
56, 59, 60, 61 & 62, BENTINCK STREET,
CALCUTTA.

FURNITURE.

For the Hall, Library, Dining Room and Drawing Room &c. A large variety of the newest and most elegant designs in teak, mahogany, walnut and other woods.

ART FURNITURE AND MIRRORS.

All gilt, white and gold, walnut, and ebony and gilt and Rosewood, in all styles, and suitable for complete furnishing consisting of suites of furniture, upholstered in the latest fashion with the richest Damasks, Tapestries, Reps and Velvets and suited to all tastes, Cabinets, Tables, Whatnots, Brackets and Mirrors.

CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, AND CANDELABRA.

A magnificient display of the richest cut crystal, and colored glass Chandeliers, from 2 to 200 lights.

TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE.

Consisting of sets for 12 or more persons, and a vast assortment of fancy articles in colored and other glass.

LAMPS.

Single and Duplex punkah proof, the only ones suitable for India. All of Messrs. Hinks and Son's manufacture.

EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN.

Breakfast, Tea, and Dinner services by the best makers. Fancy Porcelain, and a splendid collection of other art ware on view, specially adapted for presentation.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co's tables have been supplied everywhere and have given universal satisfaction. Fitted with Cushions on our own principle, which are so generally appreciated throughout the country.

BILLIARD AND POOL BALLS
And all other accessories always in Stock.
Catalogues of each department of C. L. & Co's. business post free on application.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As
Per Month	1	2
„ Annum	11	8
„ Single Copy	0	1
IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	**Rs.**	**As.**
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108. BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET CALCUTTA.